

# Newport



# Mercury

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## Poetry.

at Philadelphia on the seventh day of  
Col. C. G. FERRY, of this city.

Gone! Gone! Gone!  
In the strength of his manhood's pride,  
Gone! Gone! Gone!  
From the shadowy land of Time,  
Away from the din of the world,  
And the roar of its troubled sea,  
To the bright and the blessed land,  
In the far Eternity.

Dead! Dead! Dead!  
When the midnight hours grow cold,  
Dead! Dead! Dead!

When the morning bursts in gold;  
Gone! Gone! Gone!

And the light of his beaming eye,  
And the throb of his noble heart—  
Oh! God! 'tis hard to die—

When the Spring is glad and fair—  
And the Earth is floating in light—  
When the flowers perfume the air—  
And the stars are getting bright—  
When the fields are growing green,  
And the brooks they ripple along—  
Like a flashing of silvery shoen—  
To the tune of the May-bird's song—

Gone! Gone! Gone!  
From a life that was kind and good,  
As a tree that a Woodman fells  
In a grove where long it stood  
When the vines that round it cling,  
And the trembling tendrils fall,  
Half-dead and withering  
With him they loved—their all.

Dead! Dead! Dead!  
And the words they seem to ring,  
Like the wail of afflicted guests  
At Belshazzar's banquetting  
When the lights were flashing up,  
At a glorious festival—  
And the King he filled his cup,  
And the guests were merrily all  
What a hand was writing o'er them,  
All solemnly and still—  
The fearful, dread Upstart,  
The avenging Maker's will.

Gone! Gone! Gone!  
Had ye thought that he would die,  
When his cheek was flushed with health,  
And the life-fire in his eye  
When his heart was ever open—  
To the crying of the poor—  
And his friendship, as his honor,  
Was unsullied, great and pure.

When ye saw him in your city,  
In the busy walks of life,  
Too modest for its rivalry,  
Too noble for its strife,  
Too generous for its selfishness—  
Our father in the sky,  
Has taken him, God bless him!  
To a better world on high.

## Selected Tale.

Making Friends at a Watering Place.

BY MISS ALICE GRAY.

The perfume of summer flowers mingled with that of French extracts, the breeze of summer evening with that of French fans, and the spell of summer stars with that of French airs and graces—Miss Cornelia Hall's first evening at N—— had begun. The gay music bounded through the air, Mrs. Hall recognized several of her daughter's former acquaintances with several very motherly bows, and was all that could be desired to two or three new introductions. The young lady did credit to herself and dancing-master in Mazourkas and Redowns without number.

"Who is that pretty girl in blue?" murmured the dandies.

"A daughter of Mr. Richard Hall—a broker in Wall street."

"Is she rich?"

"Well her father is pretty well off I believe, and she is the only daughter."

"A dozen brothers, though, I suppose."

"No only three."

"Only three! I think it won't pay."

"There's a fellow that thinks it will, if I'm not mistaken—that handsome one with a moustache. He hasn't taken his eyes off her for half an hour."

"Know his name?"

"Armstrong, some one said, from the South."

"Who knows him?"

"Nobody, so far as I see."

On sped the flirtation-winged hours.—Cornelia Hall put her hair in papers that night, with many thoughts of honeyed words and earnest glances, twisting with the golden locks, and around the twisted rolls of the Morning Herald.

There is nothing like a game at billiards, or a chance joining in a julep, to break down the barriers between the lords of creation. Mr. Armstrong, whom no one knew the night before, had plenty of acquaintances before he had lost three games of billiards; and when he adjourned to the bar-room, and treated the company, there were at least a dozen who pronounced him "a first-rate fellow."

Two or three of them volunteered introductions to whatever ladies he chose, and that evening, among others, he pointed out Miss Hall. The young lady curtsied and dropped her eyes—the gentleman bowed and fixed his upon the golden ringlets.—Miss Cornelia, congratulating on having made a desirable acquaintance, exhibited her conversational powers and her diamond rings to the best advantage. She danced with no one but Mr. Armstrong that evening—she promenade with no one else—she had no eyes nor ears for any one but him. Her mother thought it sufficient at the end of the evening to enquire his name. Armstrong—it sounded very well—it wasn't too handsome. If it had been St. Leger, or Fitzallen, or some romantic name that didn't sound as if it would be good in Wall street, she might have asked more questions; but as it was she bowed very graciously as she passed him on her way to the spring the next morning. Both "ma" and "pa" were very polite to Mr. Armstrong—even Mr. Richard Hall, jr., a youth in all the stiffness of his first standing collar, risked that and his neck by condescending nods. Miss Hall took long rambles with a cottage-hat and Mr. Armstrong—received bouquets and borrowed books from him, and altogether was on quite familiar terms with him. If Mr. and Mrs. Hall had been asked who was the young man with whom their daughter was so intimate, they would have been puzzled to tell. Mr. Armstrong talked of the South and his father's plantation, but only in a general way.—There were some gentlemen, however, with whom Cornelia danced and flirted who "had not the honor of her mother's acquaintance," and Mr. Armstrong was very attentive to the old lady.

Time goes as fast at N—— as anywhere else, and money a little faster. Mr. Hall thought. After Miss Cornelia had "chased the glowing hours with flying feet" for three weeks, her father came to the conclusion that it was only at home she could really catch them. She coaxed and pouted, but all to no avail, so she told her beaux that they were going home to prepare for a trip to Niagara. She bade farewell to Mr. Armstrong with an elegantly worded invitation to call upon her in New York, gave him her address, and was gone.

The Halls returned to Twenty-first street, shut up the front of the house and lived in the back—the ladies stealing out of the basement door in thick, green veils to take a walk before nine o'clock, for they would not for anything have had it known that they were at home at this unfashionable season, when all the world and his wife were out of town.

One morning in November, soon after

the brown Holland had disappeared from the parlor, and the rust from the door-plate, Miss Cornelia was lounging in a rocking-chair with a novel, when a pull at the bell, easily recognized as given by a very tightly gloved hand, was followed by the advent of a card—Mr. Frederic Armstrong. The waiter was despatched to shut the parlor doors, so that Miss Cornelia could get up stairs to dress, and then Mr. Armstrong was received with a sliding courtesy of the newest mode. Cornelia thought him handsomer than ever, and they were soon deep in the reminiscences of N——. Precisely at the right time Mrs. Hall glided in, all smiles and Ture-tatin.

"Was Mr. Armstrong making a long visit in town?"

"It is uncertain, madam," replied that gentleman, "if I consulted my wishes only," with a look at Miss Cornelia, "I should have no difficulty in deciding."

After ten or fifteen minutes of fashionable dialogue, Mr. A. drew on his sulphur gloves, and said, "Mrs. Hall, I believe we are to have Paritani at the opera to-morrow night. May I not have the pleasure of accompanying yourself and daughter there?"

Mrs. Hall bowed assent in the most approved manner, and the door closed behind Mr. Armstrong and his patchouli.

"My dear," said Mrs. Hall to her daughter, the next evening "get your work or a book. Don't let it seem to Mr. Armstrong as if you were sitting waiting for him. It looks better to be taken by surprise a little."

Miss Cornelia had just time to take up her crochetwork, when the compound of white cravat and black moustache was ushered into the room. Did he see the rocking-chair still moving from which she had sprung to throw herself in a graceful attitude on the sofa?

Mrs. Hall was the paragon of chaperons. No one ever suspected how much of the success of Cornelia's flirtations was owing to her mother's tact. She was never in the way, and never out of the way when her presence was desirable. She knew how apt people are to value any one as they see others value them, and she often spoke of her daughter highly and affectionately.—She sat that evening in the opera box, appearing at all necessary times completely absorbed in the music, never interrupting a whispered conversation, and appealing to her daughter with "Cornelia, my love, see here a moment," whenever there appeared to be an embarrassing pause.

The curtain fell at last, and Miss Cornelia, all in a flutter of gratified vanity, consigned her pearl-mounted locket to her companion, and taking his arm, returned the bows of her acquaintance very condescendingly. Mr. Armstrong soon became Miss Hall's constant attendant at all public places, accompanied her in her walks, carried her prayer-book to church for her, was always invited when her mother had company, and at Christmas she accepted from him a very splendid and useless fancy work-box. One evening, soon after New Year, he came in and was introduced to her brother Henry, who had just returned from a long journey.

After half an hour's conversation, Cornelia turned round and found Henry gazing so intently at the gentleman as evidently to ruffle his composure. She tried to tread on her brother's toes under the table, and wondering after many such admonitions that he did not look up, found it was Mr. Armstrong's foot she had been treading on. She tried in vain to catch her brother's eye. Then he began to talk to Mr. Armstrong in a curious sort of quizzing way, with a mocking smile on his lips. Cornelia could not understand the drift of half of his remarks and questions, and only saw that they made Mr. A. very uncomfortable. She made an excuse to leave the room, and ran to her mother with, "Ma, I wish you'd call Henry out of the parlor. He's behaving so rudely to Mr. Armstrong, that I'm sure he'll make him very angry."

Mrs. Hall got Henry away, and he did not return till Mr. Armstrong had taken his departure.

"Well, sis, I hope you've had a pleasant evening. What's the gentleman's name?" he said throwing himself on the sofa, and indulging in a prolonged fit of laughter.

"I wish you would learn to behave yourself properly, Henry. It's Mr. Armstrong, from the South."

"Oh! from the South, is he?" and Henry laughed again till he cried.

"What do you mean, Henry?" said his mother.

"Mean? oh! nothing! Where did you become acquainted with him, sis?"

"At N——"

"Oh, ho! changed his coat at N——, did he?"

"Henry, do conduct yourself reasonably if you know anything about Mr. Armstrong, tell it, and don't laugh so foolishly."

"If I know anything, mother. Do you

know anything? Come now, anything?"

"Yes, we have every opportunity to know. He has visited here some time.—He is a very gentlemanly and agreeable young man."

"Do you know anything of his family?"

"No, he is a stranger in the city."

"Mother, don't make me die with laughing. Shall I tell you who he is?"

"Who?"

"My hair-dresser."

Cornelia screamed. Mrs. Hall dropped her book upon the floor. "Are you in earnest?" she said.

"Most certainly. I did not know him so much, but when I looked sharp, I could not be mistaken. The fellow's assurance and impudence are really amusing. Step round in Fourth Avenue you'll see his father's sign. This youngster isn't in the shop all the time, but he has cut my hair often. And so he's been beating you to the opera and all around. Oh, Cornelia, Cornelia, this is making acquaintances at N——!"

The young lady went into hysterics on the sofa. The next time Mr. A. called she was not at home.

## HOW I GOT MY WIFE.

Nearly a dozen years ago I was on my return to the old homestead, in the good State of Connecticut, having just completed my studies as a student of medicine. In company with a goodly number of people stopped for the night at a country inn, in the town of B——, not being able to resume my journey till a late hour on the following day. Having always been an admirer of the country, I was not at all dissatisfied with the arrangement, and my pleasure was further enhanced by finding, at the well-laid supper table, two ladies of surpassing loveliness, the younger of whom I think the most bewitching little creature in existence.

The ladies were accompanied by a young gentleman about my own age, with whom I could not but feel exceedingly annoyed. He not only engrossed all their attention, but, lucky dog as he was, seemed determined that no other person should participate in the amusement. In an offer of some little delicacy by myself to the younger of the two ladies was met by an icy sort of politeness on his part, that effectually chilled any further attempts at intimacy. I soon left the table, but I could not drive the image of the lovely being we had just left, from my mind. Something whispered me that we should become acquainted at some future time, but in the interim I felt more than usually uneasy. I longed to be not only an intimate acquaintance, but an accepted lover, and had I been possessed of *Cranium*, I would have unhesitatingly poured it in her lap.

In the excitement under which I was then laboring, I thought a walk might do me good, but on opening the door for that purpose, I found the night had set in as dark as Erebus, and being an entire stranger, there was no knowing what mischief I might encounter, so I made up my mind to compromise the matter by taking my candle and going to bed.

Retired, but for a long time I rolled and tossed about sadly; now one plan by which I might make the acquaintance of the young lady would suggest itself, and then another, until at last I found myself in a state of dreamy languor, neither fairly asleep or quite awake.

I fancied I had heard for the last few moments a sort of light bustle going on near my bed, but it gave me no uneasiness, until suddenly some one sprang into the bed, and clasping her arm about me, whispered:

"Ugh! how dreadful cold it is to be sure! I say, Julia, we shall have to lay upon fashions, or else we shall freeze."

Here was an incident. What to say or how to act was a question not easily solved. At last I mustered courage enough to ejaculate:

"Dear madam, here is some mistake, I'll be bound."

The lady did not wait for me to say more. With a sharp, quick scream, she sprang from the bed and bolted from the apartment. I was wondering what the deuce it could all mean, when a servant brought a lamp into my room, picked up what ladies apparel she could find about the premises, and left the apartment. You can well believe, gentlemen, that my slumbers that evening were far from quiet.

In the morning, I knew not how it was, but was vividly impressed with the idea that my nocturnal visitor was one of the two ladies who had supped with me the evening previous, but which, I could not conjecture. I resolved, however, to ascertain, on the first favorable opportunity which might present itself, and satisfy myself beyond a doubt.

On taking my seat at the breakfast table the next morning, I placed myself opposite the ladies, and was revolving in my mind the incident of the previous evening, when the younger of the two passed her plate, and begged me to favor her with the preserves near me.

"Certainly, ma'am," said I, and as the thought sprang into my mind that she might be the lady in question, I added, "will you take them 'spon fashion'?"

Eureka! what an explosion. The lady's face instantly assumed the hue of a crimson dahlia, while her companion seemed as cold and passionless as I desired. I was satisfied she had kept her own counsel—scrapped an acquaintance—fell deeply in love, and when I reached home I had the pleasure of presenting to the old folks my estimable lady, the present Mrs. Maddock.

## COURTSHIP OF THE ELDER ADAMS.

Some ten years since, I spent a college vacation in the town of Weymouth, Norfolk County, Mass. While there, I attended church one Sunday morning, at what was called the Old Weymouth Meeting House, and heard a sermon from the venerable pastor, Rev. Jacob Norton. About the same time, I made Mr. Norton a visit, and became much interested in the old gentleman. I mention my agreeable visits to and old lady of the parish, whose acquaintance I had made. She informed me that Mr. Norton was ordained their pastor when he was about twenty-one years of age, and that he had been with them nearly forty years. She observed that most of his present parishioners could remember no other pastor; but that she could well remember his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and that he and Mr. Norton had filled the last eighty years.

"Mr. Smith," said she, "was an excellent man, and a very fine preacher; but he had high notions of himself and family—in other words, he was something of an aristocrat."

One day, she told me the following anecdote of old Parson Smith, and several other persons of distinction.

Mr. Smith had two charming daughters. Mary was the name of the oldest, the other's name I have forgotten. They were admired by the beaux, and envied by the belles of the country round. But while the careful guardians of the parson's family were holding consultation on the subject, it was rumored that two young lawyers—I think both of the neighboring town of Quincy—a Mr. Cranch and a Mr. Adams—were paying their addresses to Misses Smith. As every man, woman, and child, of a country parish in New England, is acquainted with whatever occurs in the parson's family, all the circumstances of the courtship soon transpired.

Mr. Cranch was of a respectable family of some note, was considered a young man of promise, and altogether worthy of the alliance he sought. He was very acceptable to Mr. Smith, and was greeted by himself and his family with great respect and cordiality. He was received by the eldest daughter as a lover, and was, in fact, a young man of great respectability. He afterwards rose to the dignity of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia.

The suitor of the other daughter was John Adams, who afterwards became President of the U. S. States. But that at time, in the opinion of Mr. Smith and family, he gave but slender promise of the distinction to which he afterwards arrived. His pretensions were scorned by all the family, excepting the young lady to whom his addresses were especially directed. Mr. Smith showed him none of the ordinary civilities of the house; he was not asked to the hospitalities of the table; and it is reported that his horse was doomed to share with his master the neglect and mortification to which he was subject, for he was frequently seen shivering in the cold, and gnawing the post at the parson's door, of long winter evenings. In short, it was reported that the parson had intimated to him that his visits were unacceptable, and that he would confer a favor by discontinuing them. He told his daughter that John Adams was unworthy of her—that his father was an honest man and tradesman, who had tried to initiate John in the arts of husbandry and shoemaking, but without success; and that he had sent him to college, as a last resort. He begged his daughter not to think of making an alliance with one so much beneath her.

Miss Smith was among the most dutiful of daughters, but she saw Mr. Adams through a medium very different from that in which her father viewed him. She would not for the world offend or disobey her father; but still John saw something in her eye and manner, which seemed to say, "Persevere!" and on that hint he acted.

Mr. Smith, with a good parent and an affectionate father, had told his daughters, that, if they married with his approbation, he would preach each of them a sermon on the Sabbath after the joyful occasion; and that they should have the privilege of choosing the text.

The espousal of the oldest daughter, Mary, arrived, and she was united to Mr. Cranch in holy bonds, with the approval, the blessings, and the benedictions of her friends. Mr. Smith then said, "My dutiful child, I am now ready to prepare your sermon for next Sunday. What do you select for your text?"

"My dear father, said Mary, 'I have selected the latter part of the forty-second verse of Luke.—Mary hath chosen the good part, which shall not be taken from her.'"

"Very good, my daughter," said he, and so a sermon was preached.

Mr. Adams persevered in his suit, in defiance of all opposition. It was many years after, and on a very different occasion, and in resistance of very different opposition, that he uttered these memorable words: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my heart and hand to this measure."

But though the measures were different, the spirit was the same. Besides, he had already carried the main point of attack—the heart of the young lady—and he knew the surrender of the citadel must soon follow. After the unusual hesitation and delay that attend such an unpleasant affair, Mr. Smith, seeing that resistance was fruitless, yielded the contested point with as much grace as possible, as many a prudent father has done, before and since that time. Mr. Adams was united to the lovely Miss S. After the marriage was over, and all things were settled in quiet, Mrs. Adams remarked to her father, "You preached sister Mary a sermon on the occasion of her marriage. Wont you preach me one likewise?"

"Yes, my dear girl," said Mr. Smith, "choose your text, and you shall have your sermon."

"Well," said the daughter, "I have chosen the thirty-third verse of the seventh chapter of Luke.—'For John came, neither eating bread nor drinking wine; and ye say he hath a devil.'"

The old lady, my informant, looked me very archly in the face, when she repeated this passage, and observed:

"If Mary was the most dutiful daughter, I guess the other had the most wit."

I could not ascertain whether the last sermon was ever preached.

It may not be inappropriate to remark, how well these ladies justified the preference of the distinguished individuals who had sought them in marriage. Of them, it will hardly be extravagant to say, they were respectively an honor to their husbands, the boast of their sex, and the pride of New England.

Mrs. Adams, in particular—who, from the elevated position in which her husband was placed before the world, was brought before the public eye—was supposed to hold the same elevated rank with the gentle sex that Mr. Adams did among men; and she is reported to have rendered her husband much assistance in his multiplied labors of the pen.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

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"I thought you was a Gentleman!"

So said Biddy McDermott, the other night, when her husband came, unexpectedly, into her sleeping apartment. Phelan McDermott had that evening, for the first time, mounted the new police uniform (he has for years been an efficient but quiet member of the New York Police Department,) and living in one of down town wards, was forced, by the high rents, to rest contented with very contracted house room, his sole apartment consisting of a single room, where Biddy cooked, washed and slept—with Phelan for a bedfellow, when his duties permitted—and ate always, with her husband occasionally at meal times. It was the police dog watch, and Phelan had an "off" from the third hour after midnight until 8 A. M. He came slowly up stairs, cogitating on the possibilities of an increase of pay, so as to enable him to satisfy the tailor for the regulation coat on his shoulders, and entering his dining room and dormitory, found the night lamp carefully trimmed and burning, while his frugal meal was daily spread upon the table, but neatly covered with a napkin.

Mrs. McDermott was slumbering, but the noise of the opening door awoke her—she suddenly arose half upright, and turning to her intruding mate, gave him a single glance before she broke out:

"Heeh!—ouch!—oh! yer nasty villain!—git out of me room!—Ye's mistakin' I'm Biddy McDermott!—I'm married!—me husband's on the police!—oh, git out!—murder!—I'm a decent woman!—oh! ow! wirra—ah!—yah!—help, murder—murder!"

"Biddy, dear—whist, till yer now!—bad cess to yer tongue!—is myself—yer own Phelan! Oeh!—sthor yer dreamin'—I'm could an' wet—and I only come in for my breakfast!"

"Biddy sat bolt upright, and rubbed her eyes a minute, when, having assured herself that no interloper had made a mistake in the number of her room, she quietly curled up for a continuance of her snooze, only muttering:

"Be the powers, Phelan! but's meself thought ye was a gentleman!"

Phelan chewed his cold sausage in solemn silence, merely granting between the mouthfuls:

"Blissus on the coast as has given Biddy a gentleman!"

## Rules of Conduct.

1. Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusements or recreation some time every day; but always be in the habit of being employed.

2. Never err the least in truth. 3. Never say an ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good thing of him; not only speak charitably but feel so. 4. Never be irritable or unkind to any body. 5. Never indulge in any luxuries that are not necessary. 6. Do all things with consideration and when thy path to act right is most difficult, feel confidence in that power alone which is able to assist thee, and exert thine own powers as far as they go.

## Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1638

To William Dyre at the cove by the marsh, six acres, being ten poles in breadth, and fifty in length, bounded round by the marsh.

To Mr. William Hutchinson, six acres being ten rods in breadth, bounded by the great cove on the east and fourteen at the west, and so it runs eighty poles in length westward.

To Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, six acres adjoining, lying as the former on the north side.

To Mr. Easton, six acres is granted to lie next the cove on the side of the great cove.

To Edward Hutchinson, sen.—Idem.

To Samuel Hutchinson, jun.—Idem.

To John Sanford—Idem, as it is marked out by trees.

"West side of the spring.—To Mr. Jno. Coggeshall, six acres twenty poles in breadth on the east, and ninety-six long.

To Randal Holden, five acres large nine poles broad, and ninety-six long.

To William Baulston, six acres on the east side of the spring, ten poles in breadth on the west, and eighty in length and fourteen at the east.

10th, It is also ordered and agreed upon by general consent that William Baulston shall erect and set up a house of entertainment for strangers, and also to brew beer and to sell wines and strong waters and such necessary provisions as may be useful in any kind.

11th, It is ordered that Mr. Coggeshall and Mr. Sanford is appointed to lay out ten acres of ploughing ground for Mr. Coddington, and six acres to Mr. Hutchinson for the same use.

At a general meeting upon public notice the 27th of 4th mo. 1638, present—

Mr. Coddington, Judge,

William Hutchinson,

John Coggeshall,

Edward Hutchinson, sen.

Wm. Baulston,

John Clarke,

Saml. Wilbore,

John Sanford,

Wm. Frebarne,

Philip Sherman,

John Walker,

Randal Holden,

Edward Hutchinson jr.,

Richard Carder,

Henry Bull,

Wm. Dyre, Clerk.

12th, It is ordered by general consent that Mr. Baulston and Edward Hutchinson are chosen sergeants of the train band, and Samuel Wilbore Clerk thereof, and Randal Holden and Henry Bull are chosen corporals.

13th, Whereas there be divers as well inhabitants as freemen who have taken up certain proportions of land in the Island of Aquinneck, it is ordered that they shall pay in lieu thereof two shillings for every acre that they do enjoy, and so the like sum to be paid of all such who shall hereafter be admitted as inhabitants into the Island. And it is further ordered that these monies shall be paid one half presently, and the other half at three months end. And it is further ordered that those who shall pay in their monies, shall bring in a note unto the company under the treasurers hand, his name and lands then to be registered in the records according to a former ordered—folio 1st. No.

14th Mr. William Hutchinson and Mr. John Coggeshall are chosen treasurers of the company for one whole year next ensuing, or until such time as new be chosen.

15th, It is ordered that all such sums of money as the treasurer shall receive they are to dispose of and employ by the company's order and not otherwise, and to be accountable for the same to the company when they shall require it of them.

16th, It is ordered that Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Coggeshall, treasurers of the company shall receive and discharge such sums of money as the company



SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1854.

Newport is about entering upon another year of a brilliant season. During the past winter there has been an unusual degree of activity and there have never been greater preparations made for the accommodation of the thousands who annually resort to this island for health and recreation.

How rapid has been the change in the appearance of Newport during the past ten years, what strides have been made in every department of industry and where can we find the old landmarks or set limits to the improvements that are going on every hand! But a few years since, one large hotel, then on the outskirts of the town, was thought ample for the accommodation of our summer visitors. In times few large boarding houses were opened, then the Ocean House was run up and other means resorted to, that all might be agreeably entertained; but now it was deemed necessary to add another large hotel, the Atlantic, and now we have five, of a standing and reputation, devoted wholly to those who resort here in the summer season. Added to these are boarding houses, without number, and many of them on a scale that almost entitles them to the rank of hotels.

And this is not all, for during the same period, buildings of all sizes and of many different designs, have been erected, and where five years ago there were a few uncultivated fields, we now have elegant mansions, and grounds embellished in the most costly manner. Works of this kind are constantly going on, the sound of the hammer is heard in every quarter, busy mechanics are seen passing to and fro in large numbers, teams are all day employed in transferring materials from one point to another, the noise of three planing and sawing mills is heard from morn till night, and everything wears the appearance of prosperity and industry.

Newport is thus greatly improved. Formerly her young men were forced to seek a livelihood in other places—many have still to emigrate, for that matter—mechanics were never sure of employment during the winter, even if work was to be had in the summer months, and the farmers and all traders had but a limited call for produce and merchandise. Now we have to employ hundreds of workmen from other places, to complete the contracts for building, the farmer has a market for everything he can raise for the table at prices that once would have seemed fabulous; and the trader finds his store thronged not only by purchasers who are directly benefited by the rise of property and the advance of wages, but also by those who make Newport their permanent residence.

And this improved state of things is felt by the public at large. Real estate owners now take pride and an interest in their property; and to advantage. Old houses have been modernized; paint has been freely used, grounds embellished and tastefully laid out, new streets have been opened on every hand and these with those that have long been in use have now received public attention. More there is still to do in this way and much money must be expended to improve the highway, but the work is going bravely on and the prospect of having streets becoming the present flourishing state of things is very promising.

But probably there is no stronger evidence of the strides made by Newport during the past four or five years than the rapid rise in the value of land.—Last week, the Mayor, in his address before the Council, stated that three years ago the tax on the Bailey and Oliphant farms was but eighty-five dollars, and at the same rates of taxation it would now be at least three hundred dollars. The same estimate will hold good in many other sections of the city. Land that at the period alluded to was brought into the market in building lots, at so much the acre, is now held at so much the foot, and it is by no means an easy matter to get a desirable lot of ample size in a favorable location at anything short of from three thousand to six thousand dollars an acre. And there is no reason to apprehend a falling off from these prices, the call for land continues and there is now comparatively little to supply the demand, while in most cases where lots have been purchased, buildings have been erected, either for a summer resort, or a permanent residence, thus widely extending the area of Newport, and every way adding to its prosperity.

The Crystal Palace has been closed and will open anew on the 4th of May, with appropriate ceremonies. It is known that Mr. Barnum has taken the helm, and we henceforth look upon the Exhibition as a permanent affair. One hundred thousand tickets have been sold, and the new board of directors promise much for the future. That an exhibition of this kind if judiciously managed, will always draw, there can hardly be a doubt, and at this time the managers have peculiar advantages; for many of the fine pictures and statues of Europe will be sent to this country for keeping during the approaching war, if a safe place of deposit is opened to them. The Committee state that the Dutch Government has contributed a large and choice variety of singularly unique articles of luxury and use, from Japan; and a number of horticulturists have manifested a desire to embellish the Crystal Palace with a profuse variety of uncommon plants and flowers. Success attend it.

The New York Tribune says:—  
We learn that arrangements are in progress for a daily line of first-class steamships, having accommodations for 1,000 passengers each, to ply through the summer between this city and Newport as a Crystal Palace line, bringing passengers hither from Newport and returning thence to Newport—all for one dollar! We trust this project will be initiated in other quarters, and that boats will ply regularly if not daily through the warm season between our City and Cape May, calling off Long Branch and bringing passengers here to see the Crystal Palace at the lowest possible prices.

Several eminent musicians have consented to assist at the re-inauguration of the World's Exhibition on the 4th of May without compensation. The New York Harmonic Society has likewise consented to assist.

Invitations have been extended to several eminent citizens to be present and speak on this occasion, some of whom have already indicated their assent.

It is disagreed but no less true that thirty-eight cases of divorce were recently on the docket for trial in this State. It is an evidence that there is something very wrong in society, or these things could not be. Either marriages are too hastily entered upon, or the parties have a reckless disregard for that holy institution. In many cases they bring disgrace upon themselves, give a shock to society, and entail misery upon their children. Perhaps all this is owing to the fact that a divorce is easily brought about, if so, measures should be adopted that will prevent the obtaining of a release from the marriage contract except in the one case provided for in scripture, and by adhering rigidly to such a law parties would be more careful how they entered into an engagement from which there was no escape except by committing a revolting crime.

There is another Colony on the Coast of Africa, independent of Liberia, that is growing rapidly into importance. It was planted by the Maryland Colonization Society, and recently it has sent to the society a deputation to confer on the subject of ceding all the property to the people and the government of the new State on certain conditions in regard to education &c. The Colony is in a prosperous condition and though forming a part of the Country known as Liberia, has no connection with it whatever.

Mexican Guano is coming into use. In England where it has been tried on a large scale, the increase of yield of the same land was as 15 to 16 to 1. Guano is unquestionably a great fertilizer, and we have been surprised that no more of it is used on this Island. The labor of spreading it is merely nominal as compared with the ordinary manure, and the saving of time and labor during the planting season must in itself be a considerable item in the farmer's account.

## CHURCHES IN RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in your number last week that you very kindly made mention of the above work. You also referred to one slight error in relation to the term of time during which Newport continued under a city government.—On pages 124-6, the whole matter, as you will see, is corrected and explained in full. I was careful to obtain in all respects the accurate data and truth of all topics introduced. The civil organizations of the State from its settlement; tables of population and valuations at different periods; sketches of scenery, schools, academies, and the university; chronological dates, principally American, from 1492; and the number of churches, and the number of their members in every town and city of all denominations, are particularly given, and which I hope on examination will be found to be correct.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY JACKSON.

We have turned to the page cited and find the facts as above stated, and we again take occasion to say that the work on the *Churches in Rhode Island* is a most valuable one, attesting alike the fidelity and devotion of the author in his search for truth in all that relates to our early history.

On Thursday of last week the new steamer *Metropolis* was launched from Green Point, New York. This steamer is intended for the New York and Fall River line, and to run in connection with the *Hay State* and *Empire State*. She is the largest steamboat ever built, being three hundred and fifty feet long, forty-five feet beam and 15 feet hold. Unlike other steamboats, she is timbered up to the level of her state room floor, making her in reality twenty-four feet deep. She is heavily timbered and over fifty tons of Ulster iron has been used in the form of diagonal braces, similar to those used by the Collins steamships. This iron bracing extends from the top of the timbers and is calculated to give greater strength than the old fashioned iron and frames, termed hog frames. Her engine, made at New York, is of nearly double the power of any steam engine now in use. The cylinder is one hundred and five inches in diameter, by twelve feet stroke, and her measurement is about twenty three hundred tons. Her builder is Mr. Samuel Sunden. The furniture for the *Metropolis* is nearly ready for her, and she will probably be ready to take her place in the line early in the season. May she prove as successful as the other boats on this popular route.

It is said that slaves are still imported into the island of Cuba, and that in large numbers. The authorities pretend to frown upon the traffic, but they nevertheless wink at the traders, and receive a stipulated sum for not keeping too close a watch.—If the slaves are caught when landing they are considered as apprentices and put out to work as such, but their condition is precisely the same as that of the acknowledged slaves.

Chinese are also imported in considerable numbers, and they are said to work well and give good satisfaction. They are apt to be homesick however, and they miss their wives and female associates.—Heretofore the females have emigrated in small numbers, and in fact, in all parts of China the male far outnumber the female. Women are counted of little value and too often the mother will destroy her children, if they be girls, to save them from the suffering and drudgery to which society has doomed their sex.

At the 14th Annual Meeting of the Artillery Company of the City of Newport, held at their Armory 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:—  
Thomas B. Carr, Colonel.  
William H. Stanhope, Lt. Colonel.  
Benjamin Marsh, 2d, Major.  
Charles W. Turner, Captain.  
George F. Turner, Clerk & Qr. Mr.  
Henry E. Turner, Surgeon.  
Charles C. Clarke, 1st Sergeant.  
George W. Tuck, 2d.  
James W. Lyon, 3d.  
Augustus P. Sherman, 4th.  
Augustus N. Greene, 5th.  
Perry B. Davley, Armorer.

DEATH OF CALVERT M. CANFIELD.—It is with feelings of no ordinary sorrow and regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. CALVERT M. CANFIELD, as the residence of his father in Dutchess county yesterday, in the prime of life, and with the prospect of a bright future before him. He was a resident of this city, and by a residence here for many years as an active business man, had won a high character for integrity, intelligence and usefulness, in all the walks of society. He was a man of excellent habits and unblemished honor, and endeavored himself to a large circle of warm and attached friends who will deeply mourn his loss.

The above is from the *Oswego Times*. Mr. Canfield married the eldest daughter of Major Geo. W. Patten, shortly after they moved from this city, and at the time of his death was in the 25th year of his age.

STRAHAN'S DRAMATIC COMPANY have been performing at Concert Hall to well filled houses, and no wonder, when their cast put forth such names as Manager Strahan, Harry Linden, the universal favorite, John LeFavor, &c., &c., to say nothing of the gentlemanly Treasurer, Mr. John H. Strahan, whose abilities and prompt attention to the patrons of the Company are too well known to need comment.

They closed on Thursday evening to make room for the Gas Fitters, who are fitting up the Hall in a manner well worthy of a "Dramatic Temple," and will, we understand, re-open next Monday evening with an increased company. Go and see them.

Tuesday night is election day. We are reminded of this annual holiday by the general cleaning up, whitewashing and painting going on, and the arranging and setting out of the fancy and confectionery stores. The children look forward to the event with pleasing anticipations of sports and fun, and for their sakes we always desire that the weather may be fine.

The Artillery Company have engaged the services of the Pawtucket Brass Band for the day, and we learn that the Company are preparing to make a fine parade on this occasion. They will number more musketeers than at any time since 1842.

The Nantucket Mirror says the fishermen of that place have been very successful in boat fishing for Cod on the South Shoals this season. The Cod have recently straggled in this Bay. During the winter the supply has been unusually short, and for weeks to time we have not had a sight of a fresh fish. Next week we may look for a supply of tautog.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN HENRY TILLEY, who has recently opened the spacious room over Apothecaries' Hall as a Daguerrian Gallery. Mr. Tilley has had considerable experience in the art to which he now devotes his attention, and we wish him every success.

We owe an apology to our correspondent "X" for not giving publicity to his communication this week. Until the "proof" for this issue was brought to us, we were under the impression that the article in question was in type. It shall appear in our next.

The reader will observe, under its proper head, the advertisement of the steamer *Perry*. She has reduced the rate of fare to summer prices, and the season with her may now be said to have opened.—We wish her a full fare next week.

It is probable that a light breeze will be very soon commenced on Cohasset Neck, on the site of the ill-fated structure which was washed away a few years ago.

The Boston papers state that more than a thousand dogs were slaughtered in that city last week.

Give 'em phill!

ELIAT.—In the verses on the first page, first line, for "In strength of his manhood's pride," read "prime."

The weather is now more spring like than anything we have had this season. Long may it last.

We are indebted to Hon. T. Davis for valuable public documents.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

*Life and Sayings of Mrs. Ruth Partington*, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, C. E. Hammett, Newport, 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 244. This is a volume of the sayings of the venerable Mrs. Partington. Mrs. Partington of the Boston Post—was a biography of the good old lady, containing many allusions to Paul, and an account of some of the tricks—the boys whose smartness his mother accounted for from the fact that he was venerated on pickles—not recorded in other chapters of the book. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the Mrs. Partington who wrote this book, was as familiar as household words, is indebted to B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of the Boston Post, for her present celebrity. We mention this to warn those who would have the genuine article, that a spurious volume was issued a short time since, which met the fate it deserved—a permanent place on the dusty shelves of the publisher.—The sayings of Mrs. Partington, as they appeared from day to day, were eagerly sought for by those who were fortunate in getting access to the columns of the Post, and were at once transferred to the press all over the country. In this way they have found a reader in every corner of the States. For genuine wit and humor, free from everything that is coarse or that would offend the most fastidious, we know of nothing at the present day so all comparable to them, and in common with hundreds of others, we thank the author for having thus collected his squibs under one cover. The illustrations are admirable.

*Addison's Complete Works*, Putnam & Co., New York; C. E. Hammett, 8 vo., pp. 589. Vol. IV.—This elegant edition of Addison, our readers are aware is edited by Prof. D. D. Greene, who has judiciously inserting introductory remarks were needed, and by adding copious notes for the assistance of the reader of the present day. The present volume contains two hundred and fifty-one of the two hundred and seventy-five articles written by Addison for the Spectator.—The Spectator had a marvelous run at the time it was the medium through which Addison labored to reclaim the public taste, and for no other reason than the fact that his criticism, written with simplicity and perspicuity, were well pointed, and were calculated to do away many of the absurd customs of society and lead to a higher state of mental cultivation. With the aid of wit, humor, imagination and eloquence, these lessons were so aptly and so gracefully conveyed, that they have given a standard value to the essays, which were only intended for the times and the occasion that called them out. The work will be completed in five volumes—the second and third we have not seen—each embellished with one elegant and beautiful landscape covers with more than ordinary care.

*Rob of the Bowl*, Geo. P. Putnam & Co., New York; C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport, 1 vol., 8 vo., pp. 244. It is a story of a boy, who, in the words of the publisher, "is a revised edition of the story of the boy who was a good boy." Rob of the Bowl, as now issued, is a revised edition of the story of the boy who was a good boy. The scene is laid on the shores of the Chesapeake, and the story, devoted to a rehearsal of the hardy adventures of the early settlers of Maryland, turns upon their many feats of valor and the various facts on which the tale is based are drawn from the State records, and with the aid of these the author has depicted the character of the men who were conspicuous in the war of intolerance which disgraced the epoch of his tale. His clear and comprehensive view of the subject, graphic description and delineation of character, are well known to the reader, and in these particulars Rob of the Bowl is no exception.

*Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. N. Talford*, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; C. E. Hammett, Newport, 1 vol., 4to., pp. 166. Talford is the well known author of "Inn," and his essays were widely read and admired. He was also in the United States, this being the third American edition, and contains additional articles never before published in this country.—They were all written for the New Monthly Magazine or the London Review, and a few of his more celebrated speeches in the House of Commons are added. Of his essays we may mention that on Living Novelists, with a review of British Novels and Romances; The Author of Waverley; Genius and Writings of Wordsworth, &c., &c. These are all of a general character, apart from its intrinsic value, that will recommend this work to the favor of those who peruse its pages for the first time. It is embellished with a portrait of the author.

*The National Magazine*. The May number is promptly received. We find in it more than the usual number of reviews, the leading one of which is a portrait of Dr. Wayland, accompanied by a biographical sketch of that distinguished Divine. The table of contents is full, and the articles are selected with due reference to the numerous readers of this popular Magazine.

*Godley's Lady's Book* is not behind hand in its contents, and is a most valuable addition to the list of books for the ladies. It is essentially a lady's book, and in it are found all the qualities that will insure it a ready circulation among those who would be posted up in all things relating to the fashions of the month.

*Peterson's Ladies National Magazine*, for May is at hand. This is every way an American work, and contains in each number some of the best original stories that are published in any of the periodicals.

**FIRE—A SAD RESULT.**—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about eight o'clock in the attic of a small one story house near Grace Church Cemetery, owned and occupied by George A. Swarts, and before it could be extinguished, the upper part was badly damaged. A child of Mr. Swarts, between two and three years old, had been left in bed in the chamber, and it is supposed commenced playing with some matches within its reach, which ignited and set the bed on fire. The screams of the child summoned the mother to its assistance. Having reached the child, she was unable to gain access at the door, probably on account of the dense and suffocating smoke, and accordingly leaped with it from the window. Both mother and child were somewhat bruised by the fall, but Mrs. Swarts had been so severely burned in her efforts to rescue the little one from the flames that it is feared she cannot survive.

**DESPERATE LEAP.**—As Sheriff Phillips was taking Thornton and Hoffman from Troy, N. Y., to the Auburn State Prison, in the cars, on Thursday, one of them complained of sickness and asked leave to go to the platform to vomit. They were chained together, and when they got outside, the cars going at a rapid rate, they jumped off and escaped.

**GOOD AND NEW.**—A gentleman of African extraction, who used to display his grinning combination of Ivory and Ebony about the streets of Indianapolis, was asked, "How old are you, Sam?" "Twenty-five, massa," was the reply; "but if you counts up de fun I've seen, jest call me seventy-five."

**BRITISH SEAMEN.**—The Courier and Enquirer says, "We have it in our power to state that Mr. Buchanan has received official assurances that no attempt will be made to enforce any claim to the services of such of her subjects as have become naturalized citizens of the U. S."

"Pa," said a little seven year old fellow, "I guess our man Ralph is a good Christian." "How so, my boy?" "Wy, pa, I just read in the Bible that the wicked shall not live out half their days, and Ralph says he has lived ever since he was a little boy."

"Things" are comparatively reasonable at Portland; butter for the table 20 a 21 cents; beef 5 a 7 1/2 cents a pound, by the quarter; potatoes 75 a 80 cents a bushel; veal 6 a 7 cents; lamb 7 a 8.

J. B. Gough's receipts in Great Britain for twelve months temperance lecturing is \$300, will certainly not be less than £3000.

In Demerara every man is Esq. who wears shoes and stockings.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamers Northern Light, from San Juan, with 550 passengers, and nearly \$1,000,000, and the Illinois, from Aspinwall, with 650 passengers, and \$1,200,000 in specie on freight, and in the hands of the passengers, have arrived.

The Northern Light connected with the steamer Pacific, which brought down 700 passengers and \$1,200,000 in treasure.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco has been arrested on charge of enlisting a band of 1000 men for the Mexican army at Sonora. The seizure of the British ship Challenge was connected with the same affair, she having been chartered to convey the men. Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, is also implicated.

The latest news from Walker's expedition is still unfavorable. He had but 75 men and was about to cross the Colorado.

The intelligence from the mining regions is favorable.

The United States Senatorial election still causes great excitement. Three duels have grown out of the affair viz: That between Messrs. Washburn and Washington, already mentioned. One between David E. Harker and J. S. Lawdon, of El Dorado county, in which the latter was killed, and the third between Messrs. J. W. Park and McBrayer, Assembly men, which ended without bloodshed.

An unusual number of murders and assassinations occurred throughout the State.

**WRECKS AT THE BAHAMAS.**—A letter to the New York Times from Nassau, N. P., April 23, says that port is supported almost entirely by the wrecking business—there being some five or six hundred licensed wreckers in the Province who sail small schooners—and who are always happiest and in the best of spirits when the signal bell announces "a wreck ashore,"—such a disaster to the wrecked! The writer of a letter says:—"If I had a vessel that must be wrecked near these reefs, I would prefer that she go down in deep water to falling into their voracious clutch. Woe to the Insurance Company that loses a vessel hereabouts. The wreckers take from 40 to 80 per cent, for their trouble, the Agent for the Underwriters takes five per cent, for sales; the Chamber of Commerce 10 or 20 per cent. more; and if on figuring that up there is any balance, it is like the remainder of cheese which the cats went to law about, and which you will find laid down in the books." The United States Agent at Nassau had on his hands some 80 sailors, and the wrecks about the Island were not less than eight in number, at our correspondent's writing.

**FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.**—A gross fraud has just been detected in England, which may be ranked with the Jew Goldsboro's trick of palming off a hundred thousand pounds worth of garbage and off upon the British government for preserved meat, designed for the navy. It appears that just as the British cavalry were about to embark for the Mediterranean, it was discovered that the bundles of hay designed for the horses contained nothing inside but chips and shavings. It is stated that had the discovery been delayed till the transports were at sea, all the horses would have been starved to death. The matter has been brought before Parliament, where the greatest indignation was expressed by every one at this scandalous fraud. Lord Brougham stated that the delinquents would be prosecuted and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

**GREATER THAN HIS MASTER.**—The colored servant of our Minister in Paris, referred to in several papers as speaking French, Russian and English, is from Alabama, and was taken out by the late Mr. King, when sent as Minister to France.—He is a man of shining polish, dressed as directed by the Journal La Mode, and ornamented with several pens from distinguished ladies from the faubourg St. Germain. Such an attitude may do wonders with a people so fond of contrast as the French, and Judge Mason has shown his skill in diplomacy in employing him at this important crisis. [Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

**SAVING WOOD MADE EASY.**—A Nova Scotia paper states that a Mr. Kent, of Newcastle, Darlington, has effected an improvement in the construction of sawmills, by which they become self setting, self rigging and self regulating. After the log is placed upon the rack the sawyer has nothing whatever to do until it is cut up and ready to remove. When the log is sawed up, the mill stops and blows a whistle to awaken the attendant, who is supposed to be sleeping near by. Who would not be wood sawyer when this machine comes into vogue?

**DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.**—We hear with concern that the extraordinary snow storm which commenced on Friday evening last and continued at intervals till Tuesday of this week, has proved most fatal to the robins throughout all this region. One farmer in Westchester county says he could have picked up a bushel of them (dead) on his farm. We fear more than half of all the robins within fifty miles of our city have thus been starved or chilled to death.

**FALL RIVER.**—Fall River has added herself to the thriving sisterhood of cities in Massachusetts. On Saturday last the city charter was accepted by a vote of 529 to 257; a large part of the electors not voting at all. The number of inhabitants exceeds 12,000. The town was incorporated in 1803, the territory being set off from Freetown. From 1804 to 1834 it was called Troy. In 1810 the population was 1296.

The New York Courier and Enquirer remarks that "it is absolutely impossible for any American, with American spirit and feeling, to be in favor of Russia and against England. It would be favoring intolerance, arbitrary power, the dark iron-bound autocratic principle barbarism; and opposing religious freedom, liberal institutions, the policy of popular enlightenment, the progress of civilization."

**STEAMER FALCON IN DISTRESS.**—A telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, states that the steamer Falcon, from New York for Aspinwall, with U. S. troops, put into Norfolk on Sunday in distress, part of her machinery having broken. The troops and officers on board the Falcon were destined for California, and were a portion of those who were wrecked in the San Francisco.

A man died the other day in Boston of hydrophobia. We have read a story of three hunters who were bitten, at night while asleep, by a wolf. One made paste of gunpowder and whiskey and applied it to his wounds, and drank all the whiskey in his flask mixed with gunpowder; the other ridiculed his remedy, and died a few moments afterwards in horrible spasms, while he lived many years to tell the story.

We understand that the Fall River Iron Works Company have contracted for a new river steamer to be built immediately. She is to be about the size of the steamer Bradford, and is intended to run in the Bay. She is to be built in New York.

Pro Post.

**A WONDERFUL CLOCK.**—There is now in the possession of, and manufactured by, Mr. Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious piece of mechanism—an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three times in twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go round as follows:—One, once a minute; one, once an hour; once once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood; and by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ship at high water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes leaves these little automaton ships dry on the sands, shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately the many different objects which are called into action by the ingenious proprietor, who is most willing to describe all its various achievements to any one who may feel a pleasure in paying him a visit.

**A CALIFORNIA LAKE.**—The *Placerville Herald* says that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosities of California. It is a lake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles in width, situated between two distinct ridges of the Sierra Nevada, and but about one and a half miles north of the road to Carson's valley. According to the *Herald* it is a perfect paragon of a lake—a miniature paradise among the mountains. Its wildly beautiful and romantic shores are lined with forests, and its waters, which never freeze, although surrounded by snow during a great part of the year, abound in many varieties of fish, among which the salmon and speckled trout predominate.—So clear are its waters that the objects on the bottom are distinctly visible at a depth of thirty or forty feet. Upon the eastern side of the lake is a vast cavern extending to an unknown distance into the heart of the mountain. The entrance is arched in a peculiar manner, and the place, which has never been explored, is believed by the Indians to be the abode of the evil spirits of the mountains.

**FROG AND RAT.**—A desperate encounter took place between a frog and rat, at a brook near the slaughter house of Mr. Uriah Wiggins, in this town. A rat came down the brook to drink, and discovering a frog, "with force and arms" made an attack upon him, by making a firm grasp with his teeth; no sooner did the rat make his hold than the frog plunged into the water, dragging his antagonist with him, where he remained until the rat was compelled to let go the frog. As soon as the frog appeared above the water, he was again attacked by the rat, and a second time the latter became the subject for cold water bathing. This feat was several times performed, until the rat, from exhaustion and drowning, fell a prey. After the frog became assured that his antagonist was dead he seated himself upon the carcass, with all the complacency imaginable, where he remained for half an hour, exulting over his hard won victory.—*Deer Gazette.*

To prove that brook trout and lake trout are the same, a Vermont paper relates that at about twenty years ago a person in Woodstock caught a few small trout, in one of the little mountain streams running into the Merrimack, took them in a pail to a pond off in the woods, in which there were no fish of any kind. Years afterwards this man and a brother began to fish; and for several years they obtained all they wanted. But a fisherman happening to call at one of their houses caught sight of a monstrous trout which they were cutting up for the pan, guessed out the secret and spread it, causing a rush to the pond, from which the trout were taken the first year in cart loads, and of a size beyond any thing ever known in that region, many weighing nine, ten, and eleven pounds, and one full twelve pounds.

Nathaniel Long was making shingles in the woods on Frog Creek, Florida, when his wife went to call him to dinner. When stepping over a log she was bitten in the leg by a rattlesnake, and died a few hours afterwards, no attempt being made to save her by means of spirits or sweet oil, both of which we believe to be specifics against poison, if applied to the wound and taken internally in large quantities—whiskey, rum or brandy by the quart, and of oil as much as the bitten person can swallow from time to time. The unfortunate woman was but 19 years old.

A Camelia plant, the largest in the country, was purchased in New York last week, by Charles Copeland, Esq., Boston, for five hundred dollars. The Herald says it is large enough to fill a moderate sized Green house, and will yield about 3,000 blossoms. It is thought to be a good speculation, as double white camelia flower are cheap at 25 cents each, and the demand, for brides, parties, ball, and bouquets, is large and increasing.

A western preacher, while exhorting his hearers to repentance with great earnestness, spoke in passionate terms of the purity of his own motives—he had no concealments—he wished there was a window in his bosom that every one could see his heart. At this point a man rose and with marked solemnity asked the reverend gentleman if "he did not think a pane in his stomach would do just as well!"

**GREAT FIRE FROM A LITTLE SPARK.**—The latest advices from Cuba (per the Empire City at New York) state that a few days since more than twenty sugar plantations, including several of the largest on the island, were burnt in consequence of the dry cane lighting from some sparks which were emitted from a railroad locomotive—causing an immense destruction of property.

**NO PRINTERS THERE.**—The report of the inspectors of State Prisons, discloses the very gratifying fact, that of the large number of convicts now in the prisons of New York, there is not a single printer, while nearly all of the other occupations are represented. This is a fact honorable to the craft, and affords evidence of the general good character of those engaged in it.

**CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**  
We understand that the Fall River Iron Works Company have contracted for a new river steamer to be built immediately. She is to be about the size of the steamer Bradford, and is intended to run in the Bay. She is to be built in New York.

Pro Post.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, 15th, arrived at Boston the 26th.

MARSEILLES, April 14.—Brut will replace Hamelin in the Black Sea, for the purpose of giving Admiral Dundas the chief command of the combined fleet, while General St. Arnaud, French, was to have command of the combined land force.

Advices from Madrid state that the Spanish government made a prompt repatriation for the Black Warrior outrage.

No fighting either by land or sea had occurred.

The Prussian and Austrian governments are said to be negotiating.

It is reported that the Russian expedition had succeeded in opening ports in Japan.

The business for the week ended on Thursday evening on account of Good Friday.

Admiral Napier left Kiooge Bay, April 12th, for Gothenburg, it being reported that some of the Russian ports were open, and that a Russian vessel was off Faoe.

April 24, it was reported, that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic, with stores for Russia, and one English steamer had been sent for them.

Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia, although temporizing with both parties.

On the 9th, the protocol redefining the integrity of the Ottoman territory was signed at Vienna by the four powers, including Prussia, but simultaneously therewith, Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austria conditions and limitations which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept.

The Post, from Hamburg, 14th, reports that Admiral Napier, having received a report from Admiral Plamridge, that sixteen Russian ships of war anchored at Helsingfors, wished to gain the port of Ravel, and is making preparations to attack them.

Accounts from Jajins of the 3d announce that the Greek insurgents had been repulsed. Armire has been surrendered. Turkish reinforcements had arrived at Treves and Bala.

The insurrection makes no progress.

An Austrian note of remonstrance had been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek government liable for all mischief arising from the insurrection.

Prince Paskiewitch arrived at Balaclava, April 5th. Gortschakoff retains the army, but subject to Paskiewitch's orders. The latter is invested with the same powers he had in Poland.

On the 13th of March an important salary was made on Kalafat, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours ensued. The Russians were routed, and were pursued for a considerable distance.

From March 13th to April 2d, there were engagements of greater or less severity.

The Cyclops, British steamer, at Malta, 7th, brings important news. The Turks purposely left a free passage for the Russians to Hircova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight, one half the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder returned across the Danube. No date is given.

Gen. Crambert, with three thousand French troops, arrived at Constantinople April 3d.











## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Private Citizens of the Senate  
and of the House of Representatives:

The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed, and with it the usual excitement. However, individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result; it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of free people, and is disturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-mighty Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his demise the office of Secretary of State. His associations with the Executive government have been sympathized with by his family and the public generally on this momentous occasion. His commanding talents, his moral political and professional eminence, his undiminished patriotism, and his long and faithful services in the most important trusts, has caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

In the course of the last summer, considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coast of the British provinces of North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States, and France. The shortness of the notice and the urgency of the matter made it a matter of great importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon ascertained that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given, both here and in London.

Unadjusted, difference, however, between the two governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within one or two years have been excluded from the waters of the British provinces for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was related as if it concerned the Bay of Fundy, but the just government of the United States has been excluded from the convention, to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish were reduced, and the duties on fish imported from the United States were reduced, and by the warehouse act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export to the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances, and the incidents above alluded to, led me to think the moment favorable for reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be entered into in separate negotiations. The death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. It is if it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. Our united efforts will secure all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be secured.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an unsettled condition, and the question of intervention on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and to some extent with the commerce between the United States and the island. It is to be regretted that the United States is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. The United States may be said to have an agent of a foreign power in informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the United States Minister at Havana to be replaced by one who would be more acceptable to the Cuban authorities, and who would be more acceptable to the Cuban authorities, and who would be more acceptable to the Cuban authorities.

In the meantime, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of the United States, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that the United States will be paid by the government of the United States to the United States. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the United States Minister at Havana, and by the assistance of the United States Minister at Havana, and by the assistance of the United States Minister at Havana.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct toward our plenipotentiary employed to carry the mails of the United States, has been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commerce of the United States. The United States has been directed to the United States, and the United States has been directed to the United States, and the United States has been directed to the United States.

Where this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition to our Union, as a most desirable acquisition to our Union, as a most desirable acquisition to our Union.

subject which exists, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purpose addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State, and the Minister of the British Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civilized power.

The proposition in question was presented by the Secretary of State, and was received with equal favor by both governments, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which has marked the progress of the Convention, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, and has offered to pay for the same. It is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which has marked the progress of the Convention, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to send a mission to the Argentine Republic for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the Argentine Republic. In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties of commerce with the Argentine Republic, and the State composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of these treaties, but it is to be hoped that they will be concluded in the near future.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and the same has been ratified by the United States. This Convention goes into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been excluded. The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress, and a report was made of the same. Since that time, no further investigation of the subject has taken place, and the question of the islands has been dropped. It is to be hoped that the correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress, and a report was made of the same.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce. The United States has been directed to the United States, and the United States has been directed to the United States, and the United States has been directed to the United States.

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and forty-seven dimes and forty-nine cents, (\$24,546.49) and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be added to that object, whenever the Treasury Department shall deem it expedient to do so, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was four hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$4,740,784.74), and the value of domestic products exported was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$1,491,184.14), and the value of domestic products imported was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$1,491,184.14).

In my first annual message I called your attention to what seemed to be some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Under the tariff now in operation, containing protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting the tariff, and which are now being applied to imports of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as far as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. The result is, that the gold of California is now being applied to imports of foreign goods upon our currency.

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increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexpected rapidity. Within the last year, 3,222,551 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,042,462 acres brought into market.

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and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session, providing for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will suffice to complete them. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them.

In addition, there were—  
Repaired and improved, grants, 5,219,183.  
For internal improvements, railroads, 3,025,920.

Making aggregate of, 13,115,175.  
Bein increased in the amount of lands sold and lodged under land warrants of 569,220 acres over previous year.

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who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and who, in the face of a stern and unrelenting policy, maintained their freedom, could never have been accused of unworthy motives. They knew no other law than the law of the land, and they knew no other power than the power of the people.

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Did You Ever.—The confusion in the politics of Georgia certainly has not disappointed with the elections. The editors are not out of the fog; it is plain that they do not know where they are.

The Savannah Georgian, the leading Pierce paper, to say Democratic paper merely does not sufficiently indicate the politics in Georgia—copies from Georgia's speech against removals on political grounds, and warns its friends and the numerous applicants, that with the exception of those confidential places which every President must necessarily fill with his friends, no removals need be expected. Says the Georgian:

"We shall be surprised should President Pierce's Cabinet make an indiscriminate sweep of Whig officials from their places. We well know the pressure upon the Executive will be immense; but the multitude of hungry political aspirants, for posts in which to serve their country, will be such as no man can number; that when disappointed, as at least many of them must be, they will swear as terribly as our army did in Flanders. Still, we believe that Frank Pierce will have the firmness to resist them. Many now in office will of course have to wait the plank. Not a few of them are, doubtless, waiting for their places. The posts of honor in the army and navy, the trusts, such as cabinet officers, ambassadors, charges, and consuls, the interest and success of the administration will require to be filled by its friends. But that postmasters, collectors, land agents, and the rest, who are not in the line of duty, shall be left to their fate. 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